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Evaluating Your Firm's Injury & Illness Record, 1980

Transportation and Public Utilities Industries

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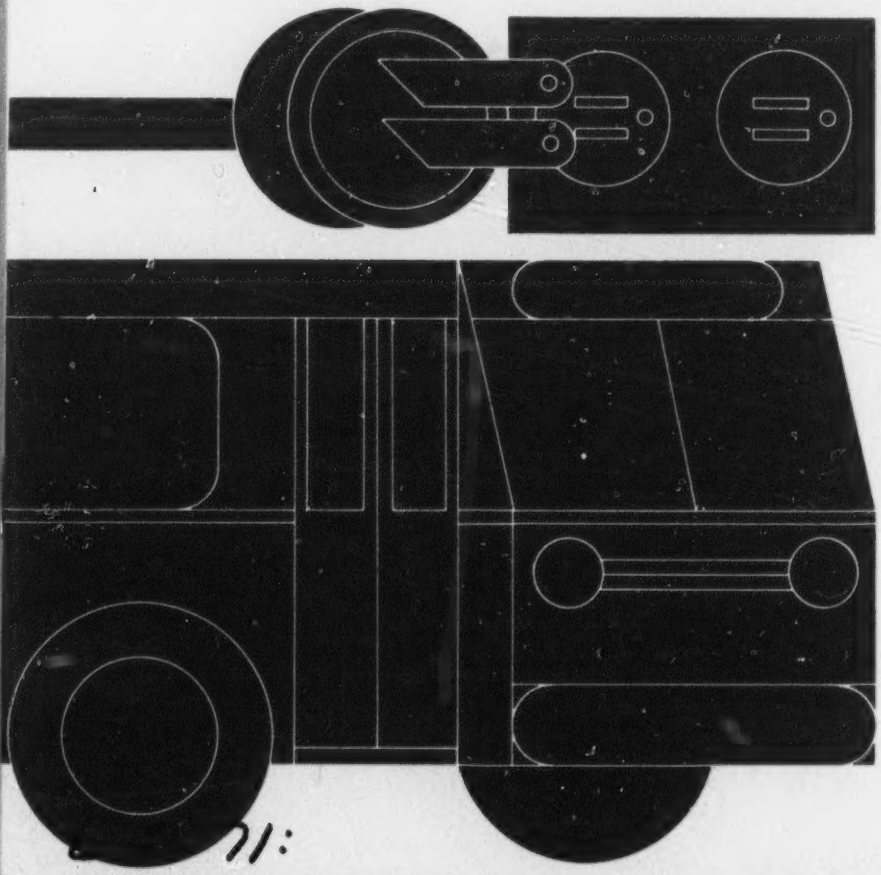
May 1982

Report 662



U.S. Department of Labor
Raymond J. Donovan, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood, Commissioner
May 1982

Preface

Data for this guide were collected in accordance with the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The guide was prepared in the Office of Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, by the staff of the Division of Periodic Surveys, under the direction of William Mead.

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Evaluating Your Firm's Injury and Illness Record

This pamphlet helps you compare your firm's safety record with the record of other firms of similar size and with the transportation and public utilities industry as a whole. All you need is the number of hours your employees worked and the number of injuries and illnesses your firm experienced.

Incidence rates are used to compare safety records. Computing incidence rates shows the equivalent numbers of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees for both the firm and the industry. An explanation of how to compute an incidence rate begins below.

How to compare your firm's incidence rate to national rates for your industry and employment-size group is explained on pages 2 through 5. Incidence rates also may indicate the relative level of injuries and illnesses among different industries, firms, or operations within a single firm. Because a common base and a specific period of time are involved, these rates can help determine both problem areas and progress in preventing work-related injuries and illnesses.

How to compute your firm's incidence rate

You can compute an incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses for your firm quickly and easily. The formula requires:

(a) *The number of injuries and illnesses during 1980.* Count the number of line entries of recordable cases from your Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, OSHA No. 200, or refer to the TOTALS line for the yearly total for fatalities, injuries and illnesses with lost workdays, and injuries and illnesses without lost workdays.

(b) *The number of hours all employees actually worked during 1980.* Use payroll or other time records. The "hours worked" figure should not include any nonwork time, even though paid, such as vacation, sick leave, holidays, etc. (If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, by salary, or by the mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday.) An incidence rate of injuries and illnesses may be computed from the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{(a) Number of injuries and illnesses} \times 200{,}000}{\text{(b) Employee hours worked}} = \text{Incidence rate}$$

(The 200,000 hours in the formula represents the equivalent of 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, and provides the standard base for the incidence rates.)

NOTE: You can use the same formula to compute
(1) Incidence rates for the number of lost workday injuries and illnesses;
(2) Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses without lost workdays;
(3) Incidence rates for cases involving only injuries or illnesses.

Here is an example of how to compute an incidence rate:

United Refuse Co. experienced 7 recordable injuries and illnesses during 1980 (from log and summary, OSHA No. 200). The total hours worked by all employees during this period were 73,000 (from payroll or other time records).

$$\frac{7 \times 200{,}000}{73{,}000} = 19.2$$

Therefore, United Refuse experienced a rate of 19.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees during 1980.

To compute an incidence rate for your own firm, enter the data in the appropriate boxes below and complete the formula.

Number of injuries and illnesses in your firm in 1980

$$\frac{\square \times 200{,}000}{\square} = \square$$

Incidence rate for your firm

(Round to the nearest tenth)

Hours worked by all your employees in 1980

The incidence rate for your firm is the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees during 1980.

You may also be interested in computing incidence rates for previous years to see how your rate has changed. Or in computing your rate by department, or on a monthly or other seasonal basis to measure differences caused by new

safety practices or other factors. The formula remains the same; be sure, however, the number of injuries and illnesses corresponds to hours worked for the department or time frame you are using.

What your incidence rate tells

Incidence rates take on more meaning when one firm is compared with others in its industry and employment-size group. The example for United Refuse shows how to make such a comparison. The table which begins on page 7 provides the information needed.

How United Refuse evaluated its safety and health performance:

United Refuse is primarily engaged in the collection and disposal of refuse; data for this industry are included under sanitary services.

Average employment for United Refuse during 1980 was 39; comparable data are shown in the employment-size group 20 to 49.

Appropriate data for that industry and employment-size group are indicated in the following excerpt from the incidence rates table:

Table 1. Occupational injury and illness incidence rates for transportation and public utilities industries by employment size and quartile distribution, 1980

Industry and employment size	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers			
	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
	Average incidence rates for all establishments: (mean)	One-quarter of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (1st quartile)	One-half of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (median)	Three-fourths of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (3rd quartile)
Electric, gas, and sanitary services				
Sanitary services:				
All sizes	25.1	0.0	0.0	18.5
1 to 19	11.9	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	25.9	5.8	22.8	37.3
50 to 99	30.4	13.9	27.4	39.1
100 to 249	43.3	25.7	38.2	61.1
250 to 499	28.3	(1)	(1)	(1)

United Refuse had a computed incidence rate of 19.2 (see page 2). This rate indicates that in 1980, employees in United Refuse experienced 19.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees. In other words, if 100 employees worked full time in United Refuse, about 19 injuries and illnesses would have been recorded during the year.

Column A of the table shows an average of 25.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers occurring in establishments in the same industry and employment-size group. Thus, the incidence rate for United Refuse was about 26 percent lower than the average.

The 25.9 in column A may reflect a few reporting units having an unusually high or low number of cases, however. If the number of recordable cases in five establishments was 6, 6, 8, 10, and 50, for example, the average for the group would be 16, even though most of the firms had fewer than 10 cases. Columns B, C, and D show how establishments within an industry are distributed by rate. Since the 19.2 rate for United Refuse was higher than the 5.8 rate in column B, the company had a higher rate than at least one-quarter of the establishments. Since its 19.2 rate is less than the 22.8 rate in column C, the company had a lower rate than about one-half of the establishments.

How to evaluate your performance:

Select the industry from the table that included your firm's primary activity in 1980. Use the average employment for your firm in 1980 to determine the appropriate size group from those shown for your industry in the table. (To get average employment, add the number of employees during each payroll period and divide the sum by the number of such payroll periods.) If data are not available for your firm's employment-size group, use the category closest to your firm's employment level, or the all-sizes category for your industry in your evaluation.

Referring to the table which begins on page 7, complete the following:

Industry and employment-size group for your firm in 1980	Rate from col. A	Rate from col. B	Rate from col. C	Rate from col. D

Your rate		Rate from column A
	may be compared to	
Incidence rate for your firm as computed on page 2 of this guide.		Average number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers during 1980 in your industry and employment-size group.

Next, see where the incidence rate for your establishment falls in the range of other establishments in the same industry and employment-size group; use data in columns B, C, and D to check one of the four statements:

___ (1) Your rate is lower than or equal to the rate in column B.

Meaning: Your firm had a rate lower than at least three-quarters of the establishments.

___ (2) Your rate is higher than the rate in column B, but lower than the rate in column C.

Meaning: Your firm had a rate higher than at least one-quarter of the establishments, but your rate was still lower than the rates for about one-half of the establishments.

___ (3) Your rate is higher than the rate in column C, but lower than the rate in column D.

Meaning: Your firm had a rate higher than at least one-half of the establishments, but your rate was still lower than the rates for about one-quarter of the establishments.

___ (4) Your rate is higher than or equal to the rate in column D.

Meaning: Your firm had a rate higher than at least three-quarters of the establishments.

Perhaps your safety and health experience during 1980 was much better than that of most of the firms in your industry and employment-size group. Or you may have found that your safety and health performance was below par. In either case, your OSHA self-evaluation is still not complete.

Past performance is the best guide to improve your safety and health program. Reviewing your records may help to identify characteristics common to several cases. For example, several injuries may have resulted from the use of a particular type of equipment, or slips and falls may have increased after you began using a different type of scaffold. To spot such occurrences, group cases by type of accident, equipment or tools involved, the nature of the injury, or other classification. Once an unsafe condition or act is identified, you can take steps to eliminate it.

Employers, employees, and others benefit from an effective job safety and health program. During 1980, nearly 452,850 recorded injuries and illnesses occurred in the transportation and public utilities industries. About 266,550 lost workday cases resulted in a loss of around 20,200 employee years of work. The number of cases translates into incidence rates of 9.4 total injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and 5.5 lost workday cases per

100 full-time workers. The following tabulation shows incidence rates for injuries and illnesses and for injuries alone in transportation and public utilities industries.

Transportation and Public utilities	*Total cases*	*Lost workday cases*	*Nonfatal cases without lost workdays*
Injuries and illnesses	9.4	5.5	3.8
Injuries	9.2	5.4	3.7

If you have any questions concerning this guide or any other aspect of occupational safety and health statistics, including OSHA recordkeeping requirements, please contact the Bureau of Labor Statistics Regional Office in your area. Addresses and phone numbers for all Regional Offices are listed on the back cover.

Table 1. Occupational injury and illness incidence rates for transportation and public utilities industries by employment size and quartile distribution, 1980

Industry and employment size	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers			
	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
	Average incidence rates for all establishments: (mean)	One-quarter of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (1st quartile)	One-half of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (median)	Three-fourths of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (3rd quartile)
Communication				
Communication services, n.e.c:				
All sizes	11.5	0.0	0.0	4.1
1 to 19	8.2	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	10.6	.0	4.9	21.5
50 to 99	15.8	4.7	15.8	22.1
100 to 249	15.9	5.5	13.7	23.3
250 to 499	9.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
500 to 999	13.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
Radio and television broadcasting:				
All sizes	2.5	.0	.0	.0
1 to 19	0.7	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	0.7	.0	.0	.0
50 to 99	2.1	.0	.0	3.3
100 to 249	3.7	.0	3.2	6.5
250 to 499	4.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
500 to 999	4.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
1,000 to 2,499	7.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
2,500 and over	5.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Telegraph communication:				
All sizes	4.2	.0	.0	4.0
50 to 99	3.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
250 to 499	7.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
500 to 999	6.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
1,000 to 2,499	2.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
Telephone communication:				
All sizes	2.3	.0	.2	3.4
1 to 19	2.6	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	2.8	.0	.0	4.4
50 to 99	2.5	.0	1.2	3.8
100 to 249	2.6	.0	1.7	3.9
250 to 499	2.2	.5	1.6	3.6
500 to 999	1.0	.3	0.7	1.5
1,000 to 2,499	1.9	.5	1.1	2.3
2,500 and over	3.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Electric, gas, and sanitary services:				
All sizes	8.6	.0	.0	10.7
1 to 19	8.1	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	13.7	2.4	9.3	19.2
50 to 99	12.3	3.7	9.2	16.1
100 to 249	9.8	3.4	6.9	12.4
250 to 499	9.2	3.7	7.1	12.5
500 to 999	7.2	3.2	6.3	9.3
1,000 to 2,499	6.4	2.4	5.2	9.3
2,500 and over	6.9	2.4	5.9	10.6
Combination utility services:				
All sizes	7.0	.0	4.2	10.4
1 to 19	6.1	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	9.8	1.9	6.8	13.7
50 to 99	8.9	3.3	7.2	13.7
100 to 249	7.4	3.8	6.6	10.2
250 to 499	8.9	3.3	6.1	13.8
500 to 999	7.5	3.7	6.4	8.9
1,000 to 2,499	7.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
2,500 and over	5.8	(1)	(1)	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Occupational injury and illness incidence rates for transportation and public utilities industries by employment size and quartile distribution, 1980

Industry and employment size	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers			
	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
	Average incidence rates for all establishments: (mean)	One-quarter of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (1st quartile)	One-half of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (median)	Three-fourths of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (3rd quartile)
Electric services:				
All sizes	7.6	0.0	5.5	13.8
1 to 19	7.5	.0	.0	12.1
20 to 49	12.3	3.5	10.4	17.3
50 to 99	9.4	2.7	7.8	14.0
100 to 249	7.6	3.2	5.7	11.0
250 to 499	8.6	3.9	7.1	11.7
500 to 999	6.7	3.3	6.2	8.9
1,000 to 2,499	5.8	2.0	4.6	7.8
Gas production and distribution:				
All sizes	7.5	.0	.5	9.3
1 to 19	5.3	.0	.0	6.1
20 to 49	6.5	.0	3.5	10.5
50 to 99	8.0	3.9	7.6	11.8
100 to 249	8.3	2.5	6.9	12.0
250 to 499	7.2	2.3	6.4	9.9
500 to 999	6.9	2.1	6.2	10.6
1,000 to 2,499	7.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
2,500 and over	9.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sanitary services:				
All sizes	25.1	.0	.0	18.5
1 to 19	11.9	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	25.9	5.8	22.8	37.3
50 to 99	30.4	13.9	27.4	39.1
100 to 249	43.3	25.7	38.2	61.1
250 to 499	28.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Water supply:				
All sizes	11.8	.0	.0	.0
1 to 19	6.5	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	11.4	.0	6.5	17.6
50 to 99	12.4	4.0	11.7	17.5
100 to 249	18.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
250 to 499	15.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Local and interurban passenger transit:				
All sizes	9.5	.0	.0	.0
1 to 19	1.8	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	5.5	.0	.0	6.3
50 to 99	8.4	.0	1.8	10.8
100 to 249	11.3	2.0	8.8	16.5
250 to 499	16.0	7.8	13.7	21.6
500 to 999	19.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
1,000 to 2,499	22.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Intercity highway transportation:				
All sizes	13.2	.0	.0	9.7
20 to 49	7.7	.0	4.6	9.0
50 to 99	14.0	3.8	10.6	21.3
100 to 249	12.1	4.2	11.5	16.7
250 to 499	21.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
500 to 999	16.5	(1)	(1)	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Occupational injury and illness incidence rates for transportation and public utilities industries by employment size and quartile distribution, 1980

Industry and employment size	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers			
	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
	Average incidence rates for all establishments: (mean)	One-quarter of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (1st quartile)	One-half of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (median)	Three-fourths of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (3rd quartile)
Local and suburban transportation:				
All sizes	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
1 to 19	3.7	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	8.0	.0	.0	8.8
50 to 99	10.9	.0	3.5	14.1
100 to 249	14.2	2.3	11.9	19.3
250 to 499	19.1	12.2	16.1	22.7
500 to 999	33.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
1,000 to 2,499	22.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
School buses:				
All sizes	6.2	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	3.3	.0	.0	.0
50 to 99	3.5	.0	.0	5.6
100 to 249	8.6	1.3	6.5	13.7
250 to 499	13.5	7.5	11.7	18.0
500 to 999	16.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
Taxicabs:				
All sizes	5.7	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	2.6	.0	.0	.0
50 to 99	4.3	.0	.0	6.6
100 to 249	10.1	1.5	8.1	15.6
250 to 499	9.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
500 to 999	15.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
Transportation charter service:				
All sizes	4.8	.0	.0	2.6
20 to 49	3.9	.0	.0	6.8
50 to 99	5.8	.0	3.7	8.9
100 to 249	6.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pipelines, except natural gas:				
All sizes	5.2	.0	.0	4.2
1 to 19	5.7	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	6.0	.0	4.0	9.3
50 to 99	5.2	1.4	4.5	8.1
100 to 249	5.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
250 to 499	1.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Railroad transportation:				
All sizes	11.1	.0	3.1	12.2
1 to 19	7.3	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	12.6	.0	6.6	14.1
50 to 99	13.9	2.4	9.2	18.4
100 to 249	13.9	7.5	11.9	16.8
250 to 499	12.1	6.0	8.6	13.9
500 to 999	13.1	7.4	12.1	16.8
1,000 to 2,499	11.8	7.9	11.7	15.4
2,500 and over	10.5	7.4	10.3	13.0
Transportation by air				
Air transportation services:				
All sizes	11.3	.0	.0	.0
1 to 19	5.1	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	4.5	.0	.0	6.4
50 to 99	18.5	4.7	16.7	25.7
100 to 249	16.8	8.0	15.6	21.2
250 to 499	17.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
500 to 999	12.7	(1)	(1)	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Occupational injury and illness incidence rates for transportation and public utilities industries by employment size and quartile distribution, 1980

Industry and employment size	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers			
	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
	Average incidence rates for all establishments: (mean)	One-quarter of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (1st quartile)	One-half of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (median)	Three-fourths of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (3rd quartile)
Certificated air transportation:				
All sizes	13.9	0.0	0.0	11.8
20 to 49	12.2	.0	5.8	14.3
50 to 99	14.2	.0	8.2	26.4
100 to 249	13.9	5.7	10.9	20.3
250 to 499	13.9	5.4	12.5	25.8
500 to 999	15.8	7.6	12.9	21.0
1,000 to 2,499	13.6	7.5	11.6	20.6
2,500 and over	13.6	8.1	16.1	22.4
Noncertificated air transportation:				
All sizes	6.3	.0	.0	.0
1 to 19	5.0	.0	.0	.0
50 to 99	6.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
100 to 249	10.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
250 to 499	10.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
Transportation services:				
All sizes	4.7	.0	.0	.0
1 to 19	1.3	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	3.8	.0	.0	.0
50 to 99	9.3	.0	.0	10.8
100 to 249	11.5	.0	2.1	20.7
250 to 499	8.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
500 to 999	8.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Freight forwarding:				
All sizes	7.4	.0	.0	.0
1 to 19	2.5	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	5.6	.0	.0	7.7
50 to 99	9.0	.0	3.6	16.4
100 to 249	14.2	.0	9.3	24.1
250 to 499	13.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous transportation services:				
All sizes	20.2	.0	.0	13.5
1 to 19	9.4	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	14.7	.0	8.6	23.5
50 to 99	34.7	12.9	29.5	46.9
100 to 249	20.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
250 to 499	22.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Trucking and warehousing				
Public warehousing:				
All sizes	15.1	.0	.0	12.1
1 to 19	8.5	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	13.8	.0	11.5	24.1
50 to 99	18.2	7.9	17.3	25.7
100 to 249	22.3	10.8	20.3	32.2
250 to 499	16.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
Trucking, local and long distance:				
All sizes	14.8	.0	.0	10.4
1 to 19	7.6	.0	.0	0.0
20 to 49	14.0	.0	10.5	21.4
50 to 99	17.1	7.0	15.7	25.5
100 to 249	18.3	9.2	16.6	25.1
250 to 499	18.1	10.1	15.5	26.6
500 to 999	20.9	12.9	18.4	28.7
1,000 to 2,499	17.0	8.4	17.3	26.0
2,500 and over	21.6	(1)	(1)	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Occupational injury and illness incidence rates for transportation and public utilities industries by employment size and quartile distribution, 1980

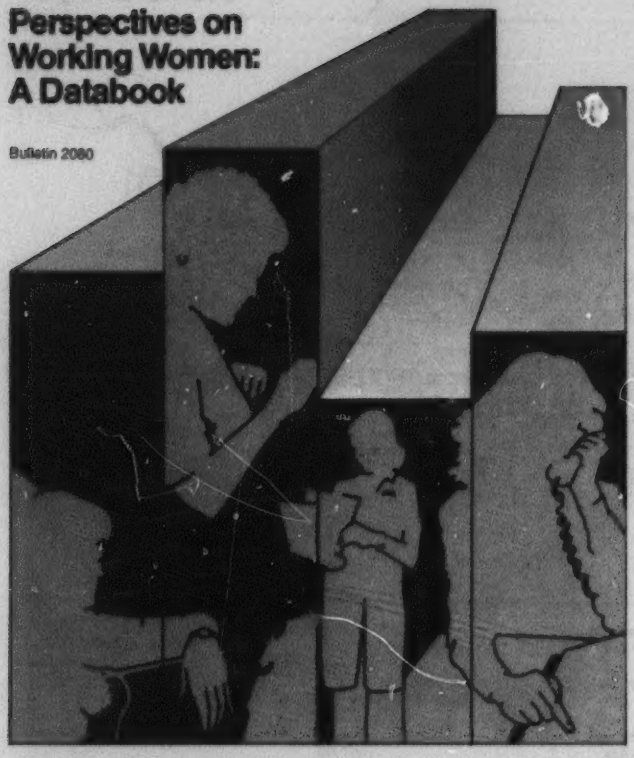
Industry and employment size	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers			
	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
	Average incidence rates for all establishments: (mean)	One-quarter of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (1st quartile)	One-half of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (median)	Three-fourths of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (3rd quartile)
Water transportation:				
All sizes	14.2	0.0	0.0	7.8
1 to 19	5.7	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	9.8	.0	2.6	10.9
50 to 99	12.5	.0	9.5	27.5
100 to 249	14.9	2.3	12.0	30.4
250 to 499	22.4	7.7	22.7	34.2
500 to 999	18.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
1,000 to 2,499	28.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Water transportation services:				
All sizes	21.1	.0	.0	14.2
1 to 19	7.4	.0	.0	.0
20 to 49	16.7	.0	4.3	21.6
50 to 99	22.1	8.0	24.3	41.6
100 to 249	24.6	10.6	19.7	40.9
250 to 499	28.5	17.8	27.6	41.8
500 to 999	23.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
1,000 to 2,499	27.1	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Quartile rates were not derived because fewer than 25 establishment reports were included in the industry employment-size group.

NOTE: If data are not available for your firm's employment-size group, use the category closest to your firm's employment level or the all-sizes category for your industry in your evaluation.

Perspectives on Working Women: A Databook

Bulletin 2080



During the 1970's, dramatic changes took place in women's participation in the labor market. At the beginning of the decade, about 31 million women, or 43 percent of all United States women 16 years of age or older, were in the labor force. By mid-1980, over 44 million, or more than half of all women, were working or looking for work.

This revolution in the role of women in the labor market is documented in *Perspectives on Working Women: A Databook.*

One hundred tables are included in the *Databook* under the following headings:

I. Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment
II. Work Experience
III. Marital and Family Status
IV. School Enrollment and Education
V. Earnings and Income
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VII. Additional Characteristics (absence, moonlighting, occupational mobility, etc.)
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